

ABSTRACT

In a fiber optic display system an array of pixels form a continuous viewable surface. Each pixel is formed by a bundle of one or more optical fibers which vector light to the pixels from one or more light sources. High density of pixels at the viewable surface is achieved by bundling small diameter optical fibers adapted for vectoring light from low density light sources. The two-dimensional geometry of the viewable surface is de-coupled from the light source which is arranged in a three dimensional space. The arrangement of light source into three dimensional space is accomplished by partitioning the light source into an array of light source planes. The arrangement of light source into a three dimensional array allows for the combined surface area of the planes to substantially exceed the display area of the viewable surface.